

AMENDMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 39, Line 7 (Paragraph beginning thereat)

Hereinafter, the range to which this embodiment is applicable will be described. As can be seen from FIG. 14, unless this embodiment is applied with V1 set equal to V2, the zero-crossing point of the TE signal shifts to the left-hand side of the origin (as indicated by the waveform 13 in FIG. 14). However, if this embodiment is applied with V2 decreased, then the zero-crossing point shifts rightward (as indicated by the waveforms 14 and 15 in FIG. 14). In other words, unless the direction in which the zero-crossing point shifts due to the tilt of the optical disc 105 when this embodiment is not applied is opposite to the direction in which the zero-crossing point shifts with V2 decreased by applying this embodiment, ~~the tracking error~~ the deviation of the TE signal resulting from the tilt of the optical disc 105 cannot be reduced.

Page 39, Line 20 (Paragraph beginning thereat)

FIG. 15 shows how the waveforms of TE signals change when V1 is set equal to V2 and when only the information track pitch is changed. Specifically, the waveform 16 is associated with an information track pitch of 0.35 μm , the waveform 17 is associated with an information track pitch of 0.33 μm , and the waveform 18 is associated with an information track pitch of 0.3 μm . The abscissa and ordinate of this graph represent the same quantities as the counterparts of FIG. 14 do. Due to the tilt of the optical

disc 105, the zero-crossing points of the waveforms shift in the negative direction as the information track pitch decreases. In the calculations shown in FIGs. 14 and 15, the optical disc 105 is supposed to be tilted in the same direction. Thus, it can be understood that ~~the tracking error~~ the deviation of the TE signal resulting from the tilt of the optical disc 105 can be reduced by decreasing V2 only when the zero-crossing point of the waveform is located on the negative range (i.e., only when the information track pitch is smaller than $0.33 \mu\text{m}$).

Page 42, Line 8 (Paragraph beginning thereat)

As described above, according to this embodiment, by detecting the TE signal from a range that is narrower than the width of the areas, where the zero-order and first-order components of the diffracted light coming from the information track are superposed one upon the other, as measured along the information track, ~~the tracking error~~ the deviation of the TE signal resulting from the tilt of the optical disc 105 due to the tilt of the optical disc can be reduced.

Page 65, Line 11 (Paragraph beginning thereat)

The features of the wobble signal **WTE** that has been corrected with the objective lens position signal will be described with reference to FIG. 7(b). According to the graph shown in FIG. 7(b), even if adjacent information tracks are displaced by about

$\pm 0.02 \mu\text{m}$ in the vicinity of the location of $-0.32 \mu\text{m}$, the three waveforms 117, 118 and 119 still intersect each other at the origin and in the vicinity of the location of $+0.32 \mu\text{m}$ and no variation is observed in the TE signal. That is to say, the wobble signal **WTE** represented by Equation (10) is unlikely to be affected by the displacements of adjacent information tracks. The wobble signal of an adjacent information track represents the displacement of an information track that is adjacent to a given information track. Accordingly, if ~~a wobble signal~~ the signal shown in Fig. 7(b) is unlikely to be affected by the displacement, then the wobble signal **WTE** should cause little crosstalk. Also, the crosstalk of the wobble signal appears as the offset variation of the wobble signal being monitored. Thus, to reduce the crosstalk, it is very effective to define the offset correction factor **k2** so as to minimize the offset variation.